Crop Production

Release:
May 10, 1960
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1960

Winter Wheat production is now estimated at 992 million bushels, (fourth largest of record), 7 percent more than last year, and 19 percent more than average.

Hay Stocks on farms May 1, estimated at 17 million tons, were about 1/3 less than last year, but 4 percent above average.

Peach production in 9 southern States is estimated at 15.5 million bushels, 4 percent more than last year, and 58 percent more than average.

Orange production, (1959-60 season), is estimated at 129 million boxes, about the same as the 1958-59 crop, but 9 percent more than average.

Grapefruit production at 41 million boxes is 7 percent less than last year, and 5 percent less than average.

Late Spring Potato crop is estimated at 26.2 million hundredweight, 11 percent more than last year and 7 percent more than 1949-58 average.

Milk production for April is estimated at 11.3 billion pounds, 1 percent above April last year, and 5 percent more than the April average.

Egg production at 5.5 billion eggs in April was 5 percent less than the April 1959 production and 4 percent below the April average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (5-60) — Washington, D. C.

Crop and year	Percent 1/ not harvested for grain	Acreage for harvest (1,000 acres)	Yield per harvested acre (bushels)	Production (1,000 bushels)
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1949-58	16.7	41,712	20.2	833,697
1959	9.2	40,523	22.8	923,449
1960 (Indicated May 1)	8.1	40,811	24.3	991,618

Crop	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated May 1, 1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye	86	84	89	---	---	---
Hay	85	83	87	---	---	---
Pasture	80	81	85	---	---	---
Peaches 2/ (1,000 bu.)	---	---	---	3/ 9,815	3/ 14,910	15,525
Maple sirup (1,000 gal.)	---	---	---	1,646	1,191	1,253

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

Crop	Average 1949-58		1959		1960	
	Percent 4/	1,000 tons	Percent 4/	1,000 tons	Percent 4/	1,000 tons
All hay	15.4	16,609	21.2	25,867	15.4	17,346

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.
2/ 9 Southern States. (Estimates for Florida discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.)
3/ Includes some quantities not harvested.
4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	118,424	109,155	129,330	129,000
Grapefruit	42,798	39,780	43,790	40,800
Lemons	13,669	16,900	17,340	17,900

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	146.3	4,190	4,005	3,014
E.Spring	25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	101.2	3,490	3,144	2,894
L.Spring	183.5	138.1	153.0	134.8	170.6	171.1	24,501	23,558	26,180
E.Summer	127.5	114.8	116.4	98.6	123.8	June 10	12,461	14,215	June 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
March	10,189	10,734	10,862	5,891	5,973	5,543
April	10,802	11,209	11,313	5,729	5,824	5,508
Jan.-Apr. Inc.	38,608	41,170	41,716	21,819	22,297	21,477

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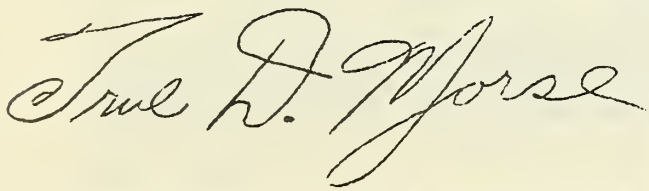

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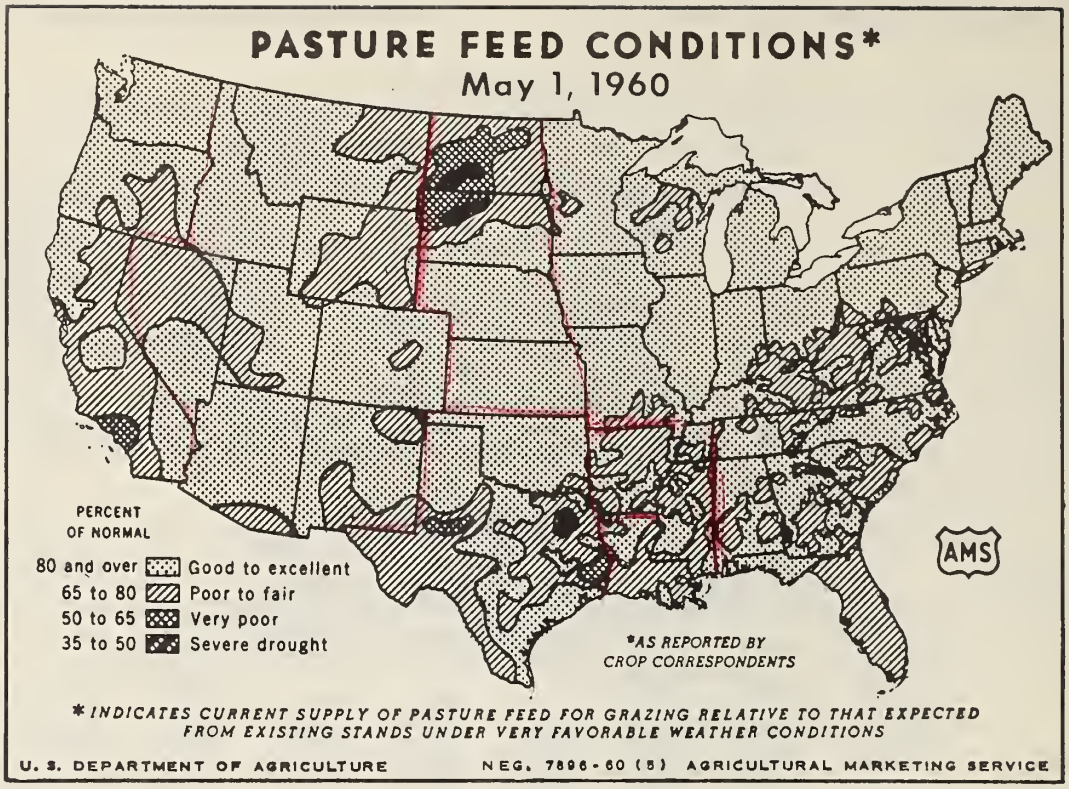
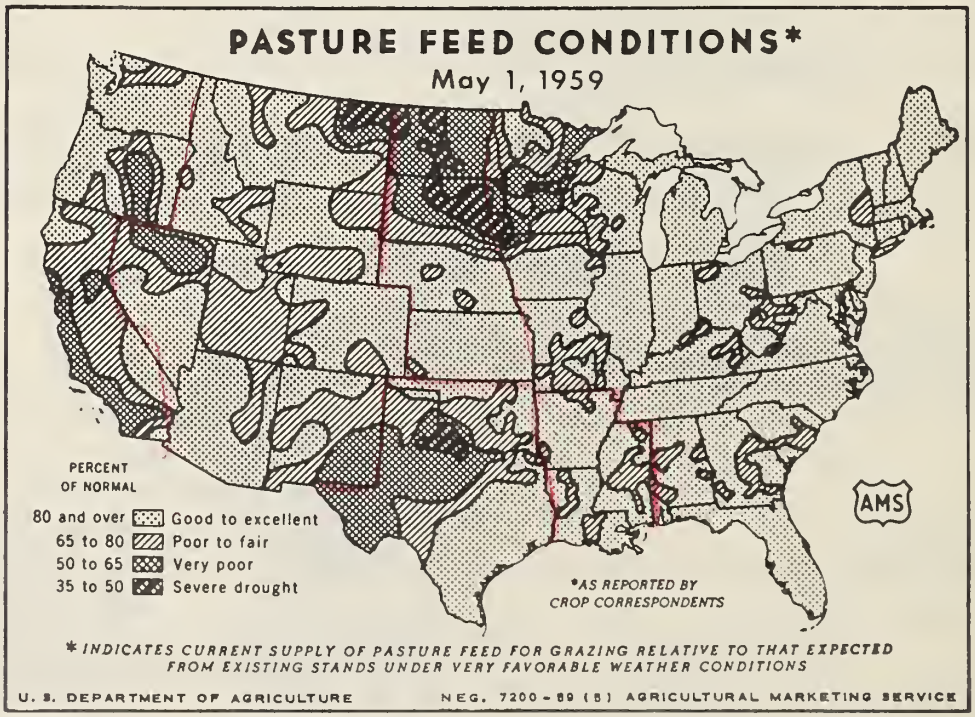

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
May 1, 1960
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7896-60 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7200-59 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1960

Winter wheat prospects improved during April. Fieldwork progress remains well behind usual in the North Central States, but April weather allowed southern farmers to overcome some of the early lag in farming operations. Spring vegetable and melon production is expected to be below last year. Prospects for southern peaches are bright but some western fruit areas suffered varying amounts of damage by freezes during the last half of April. Pastures and hay crops overcame some of their early season backwardness in northern and eastern areas, but growth is still short in the Northern Great Plains.

Winter wheat prospects edged upward during April with the fourth largest crop of record now indicated. Per acre yield is expected to be well above average and second only to the exceptionally favorable outturn in 1958. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain have been relatively light, only about half as large as usual.

Another good year is indicated for the 9 principal Southern peach States with production 4 percent above 1959. Condition of California Clingstone and Freestone peaches, while below a year ago, is well above average, and pears also show an above average May 1 condition. California apricot and sweet cherry production is expected to exceed last year, but plums are expected to fall below the 1959 production. California prunes show an average May 1 condition while almond condition is well below last year but above average. Sweet cherry condition in Washington and Oregon was below a year earlier as cool weather hindered pollination. Sour cherry condition was better than last year in Washington but lower than 1959 in Oregon. Cold weather during the last half of April caused varying amounts of damage in Colorado, Utah, and Washington, with damage apparently quite heavy to all Colorado fruits. Northern California suffered some cold and hail damage on April 23. Over much of the eastern third of the country, crops were still a little later than usual. Warm April days forced fruit bud development but failed to overcome delays imposed by the severely cold March. The estimated tonnage of citrus is down 2 percent from last year although 7 percent above average. Fewer oranges and grapefruit remained to be harvested than a year earlier.

Spring vegetable and melon production is expected to fall 5 percent below both last year and average. Cool weather in the West during the last half of April slowed growth, and California harvest was interrupted by rains about the end of the month. Soil moisture shortages were showing up in many eastern localities before the rains late in April and early in May. Substantially smaller crops of tomatoes, lettuce, cantaloups, cabbage, and broccoli are expected but larger amounts of watermelons, snap beans, celery, sweet corn, and cauliflower are in prospect.

Estimates of the early spring potato crop dropped sharply from a month ago as harvest before full maturity has been common in the Hastings area of Florida. Late spring potato production is expected to be a tenth above last year, mostly the result of increased acreage. Potato acreage for early summer harvest is expected to be only slightly above 1959.

April brought the usual erratic pattern of widely fluctuating temperatures. During the first half of the month, freezing temperatures dipped deep into the Southeast with frost reported in northern Florida. April freezes have been rather frequent over the Northern Plains and Mountain States, with a surge of cold air at the end of the month dropping temperatures to freezing southward to the Texas Panhandle. Record high temperatures for so early in the season were received in many western mountain localities about the 10th, and in numerous places in the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley areas about the middle of the month.

Rainfall was light over the southeastern portion of the country after the first week of April, and farmers were able to overcome much of the lag in seasonal planting progress. Timely rains near the end of the month stimulated germination and growth and dissolved the crust left by rapid drying of earlier water-logged fields. In the eastern Ohio River Valley and Mid-Atlantic region, land preparation and planting caught up or eased ahead of the usual progress after a slow start. Field work in the Central Plains and middle Mississippi Valley progressed rapidly during the last half of April as fields dried sufficiently for tillage operations. Relatively heavy April precipitation in the upper Mississippi Valley and Western Great Lakes region kept fields too wet for any significant progress except on high, well-drained soils. Spring work is generally 2 or 3 weeks late in this area but with a favorable break in the weather seeding can still be completed in time for a successful crop.

Oats seeding is finished in the southern portions of the major spring oats producing area, with the bulk of the acreage seeded two weeks or more later than usual. Planting is 90 percent completed in Iowa and about 30 percent in Minnesota and Michigan. In North Dakota about a fifth of the acreage is in the ground and around a fourth is seeded in southern Wisconsin. Substantial acreages intended for oats in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and southern Illinois were left for later planted crops, and some further shifts, particularly in Wisconsin and Michigan, are likely if soils do not dry soon. Spring wheat seeding is later than last year throughout the main spring wheat area and varies from a third finished in Minnesota to nine-tenths in South Dakota. Seeding is nearing completion on the lower western elevations, but has barely started on the higher elevations in the northern Rocky Mountains.

Barley seeding is also lagging in the heavy producing northern States. Half of Montana's acreage is planted, but only 15 percent is planted in North Dakota and 5 percent in Minnesota. The California crop is maturing rapidly and harvest has started in the Imperial Valley.

Flax seeding in the northern growing region varies from just starting in North Dakota to a fifth finished in South Dakota. Flax harvest has started in Texas and full scale operations are expected soon. Rice seeding was half to two-thirds finished in the southern producing areas with early fields up to good stands. California acreage was about a third planted when progress was interrupted by rain early in May.

Corn planting was nearly complete in the extreme southern areas and a few scattered fields were planted as far north as southern Illinois and Indiana. Plowing lagged over much of the Corn Belt, but if May weather is favorable planting should be completed about the usual time. Cotton planting was nearly finished in the Far West and in southern portions of the Eastern Belt, and about a fourth of the Texas High Plains acreage was planted. Sorghum planting was two-fifths finished in Texas. About half of the soybeans were planted in the heavy producing section of Arkansas. Peanut planting was nearly finished in the Southeast but just starting in the Virginia-Carolina area. South Texas peanuts are planted, but little planting was accomplished to the north as cotton seeding had first call. An abundance of tobacco plants in Georgia after mid-April brought transplanting to virtual completion. In the more northern tobacco-producing sections, transplanting is expected to run later than usual as most beds were seeded late and plant development has been slow. Sugar beet planting is well advanced in the West, but has been retarded in the North Central areas. Maple flow was slow during the regular March season but weather conditions in eastern New York and New England were favorable for a heavy late run during the second week of April.

Hay stocks on May 1 were a third below the huge carry-over of a year ago, with sharp reductions apparent in all regions of the country. Increased livestock numbers, poor winter pastures in the South, and delayed spring forage growth in central and eastern sections forced stockmen to dip heavily into stored supplies. Early season hay prospects appear average or better in all regions except the South Central and Southeast where development was retarded by cool weather during the winter and the early spring and light rainfall during much of April.

Pasture growth started slowly in central and eastern sections this spring, and warm April days brought substantially more than the usual seasonal improvement during April. By May 1, pasture condition nationally was significantly above last year and average. Southern pastures, although showing marked improvement during the month, failed to overcome their early season backwardness and were furnishing less grazing than a year earlier. Rains about the first of May over the Southeast and Middle Atlantic areas will stimulate growth where soils were getting dry. Forage growth is still short in the Northern Plains but moisture supplies are mostly adequate to encourage rapid growth when temperatures become consistently warmer. Forage prospects are better than last year in the West, although below average in southern California, Nevada, and parts of Utah.

April egg production was 5 percent below a year earlier as layer numbers declined to the lowest level for the month since 1938 and the residual effect of a cold stormy March held rate of lay below April a year ago. The number of layers was below April 1959 in all regions except the South Atlantic and West.

Milk production during April was 1 percent above both April 1958 and 1959 but slightly below the 1957 record production for the month.

WINTER WHEAT: Significant production gains in the Corn Belt, Oklahoma, and Washington boosted winter wheat production above the level estimated on April 1 despite a relatively sharp drop in Nebraska and minor losses in Texas and several Rocky Mountain States. Production on May 1 is forecast at 992 million bushels, 15 million bushels above the April 1 forecast, with the prospect of ranking as the fourth largest crop of record. This production would be 7 percent larger than 1959 and nearly a fifth larger than average.

The indicated yield of 24.3 bushels per acre for harvest is the second highest of record and compares with 22.8 bushels in 1959 and the average of 20.2 bushels. Conditions on May 1 did not indicate a record high yield for any State although Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Virginia, Alabama, and Washington expect to equal their previous records and all States expect above-average yields.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from May 1 to harvest has been 73 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 170 million bushels to a minimum of 8 million bushels.

An estimated 40.8 million acres of winter wheat remained for harvest as grain on May 1, slightly larger than the 1959 harvested acreage but nearly a million acres less than average. The portion of the seeded acreage that will be harvested for grain is estimated at 91.9 percent compared with 90.8 percent for the 1959 crop and the average of 83.3 percent. Of the 3.6 million acres seeded but not expected to be harvested as grain, about one-half is located in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado. However, these 4 States expect to harvest about the same acreage as the previous year.

A variety of weather in April had the net effect of brightening the winter wheat production outlook. General improvement in most States east of the Mississippi River and in Oklahoma and Washington more than offset losses in the Central Plains, Central and Southern Rocky Mountain States, and the Pacific Coast States of Oregon and California.

Kansas production prospects continued at a very favorable level and scored minor gains as warming weather accompanied by late April moisture improved growth and development. The crop has good color and is generally void of serious streak mosaic infestation and nitrogen deficiency. Plant height in western areas is above average but is below average in central and eastern areas. Wheat was jointing in southern counties and in the early boot stage in most of the western one-third by late April. Soil moisture supplies are generally good over the State although less than the excellent levels of 1958 and 1959.

In Oklahoma, production registered significant gains during April as favorable weather permitted the crop to overcome much of the lateness indicated on April 1. Western areas welcomed the rains falling in late April as surface soil moisture was becoming depleted and root development and penetration was insufficient to fully utilize sub-

soil supplies. By the end of April, more than a fourth of the crop was showing good sized heads on short straw. Harvest is expected to get underway by the end of May.

Texas wheat prospects declined during April as insufficient moisture fell during March and April in the High Plains, the big wheat area. High winds in April sapped surface moisture accumulated during the winter months. Stands are good over the High Plains except for parts of the eastern Panhandle with insects and disease no problem. Low Plains wheat has headed but is in need of moisture. Yields in this area could be reduced considerably if additional moisture is not received at an early date.

Nebraska wheat yield prospects declined during April as winter damage in eastern areas became evident as the crop emerged from dormancy. Plant growth and development throughout the State is behind normal as cool April temperatures slowed plant progress. The condition of the crop is reported as the lowest since 1953 with the best prospects in western areas.

Yield prospects in the Corn Belt made important gains during April as the crop burst from dormancy aided by plentiful moisture supplies and a minimum of winter damage. Plant color, growth, stand, and uniformity give prospects for excellent yields although late planted fields are relatively short and thin. Plant development is a little behind normal with fields in southern areas in the boot stage.

Colorado production held at the level of the previous month but towards the end of April was having to resist the detrimental effects of dry crusted top soil and thin stands. Welcome rains over much of the wheat area during late April should encourage favorable plant growth and help maintain present prospects. East central and southeastern counties have prospects for good to excellent yields but areas in the northeastern third of the State show rather limited plant growth, thin stands and damage from excessive run-off. Wheat is booting in the southeast corner with jointing general as far north as Denver and a few isolated areas in the northeast.

Pacific Northwest wheat prospects showed minor increases over the previous month as minor losses in Oregon were more than offset by gains in Washington and Idaho. The crop came through the winter in good condition except for relatively heavy losses in North Idaho. Moisture supplies were improved by April showers but additional moisture will be needed in some areas to bring the crop to satisfactory maturity.

Production prospects began to climb in the South Atlantic and the eastern South Central States as the crop responded to warmer temperatures and adequate moisture supplies. Fields in southern areas were well headed by May 1 but were expected to reach maturity at a later date than normal.

RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 89 percent of normal on May 1, was 3 points above April 1 and the average and 5 points above a year earlier. Due primarily to the warming trend during the last half of April, the condition of rye improved in two-thirds of the rye producing States.

Of the 8 largest rye producing States, conditions declined somewhat during April in Washington and Nebraska but were improved in the Dakotas, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Kansas. The crop came through the winter in better than average condition in the Dakotas and Minnesota and moisture is ample for early growth. However, water supplies are becoming short in western sections of South Dakota and strong winds caused some losses from wind erosion. Growth has been slow in the main producing area of Nebraska as the crop was seeded late last fall and late snow cover retarded spring growth. Conditions vary considerably in Kansas. The crop is excellent in the western third of the State but conditions range from poor to good in the eastern two-thirds. Moisture supplies are good in Illinois and Indiana and the crop has made good progress. Conditions were reduced somewhat during April in Washington but the May 1 condition of 94 percent indicates an excellent crop. These 8 States accounted for three-fifths of the 1959 rye production.

Crop prospects improved in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic States where the crop responded to improved weather conditions. Conditions were off slightly in Michigan due primarily to excessive moisture. Conditions also declined during April in Texas, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah but were still good with only Texas and Utah reported at less than 90 percent.

PEACHES: The prospective 1960 production in the 9 Southern States as indicated by May 1 conditions, is 15,525,000 bushels. Such a crop would be 4 percent above last year and substantially above average, but 1 percent less than that of 1958 which was the largest Southern peach crop of recent years. Prospects are above last year in all of these States except South Carolina and Georgia. The prospective crop in South Carolina is slightly below 1959 while in Georgia it is the same.

In North Carolina some orchards in low spots have a light crop as a result of frost on April 11. Elsewhere in that State there was generally a good crop on May 1. South Carolina prospects reflect the effects of extremely cold weather which extended into March, excessive rainfall during the fall and winter, and some frost damage. There has been some loss of trees, particularly on poorly-drained ground. Despite these adverse factors, with bearing acreage increasing steadily in recent years, the May 1 indicated production is only 4 percent below the near-record crop of last year. In Georgia continuous cold weather during February and March delayed bud development, and there was less spread between bloom dates in the various areas than usual. This may result in more bunching of shipments than normally occurs. Variable temperatures and heavy rains during the bloom season have made Georgia prospects very spotted. In Alabama light frosts on April 11 caused some scattered damage, but in general prospects are good. The crop is late and here, too, all areas bloomed more nearly together than usual. There has been a sharp increase in bearing acreage in this State.

Arkansas expects another large crop despite the pulling or abandonment of some orchards. Average date of full bloom was about two weeks later than usual. Harvest in Louisiana is expected to get under way about mid-June--two to three weeks later than usual. Heavy thinning was in progress on May 1. In Oklahoma the crop had escaped any apparent frost damage to May 1. Spring moisture has been a little light, but subsoil moisture has remained in good supply. Texas reports a good crop of fruit set in all areas.

May 1 conditions for both Clingstone and Freestone peaches in California are reported slightly below last year's high figures but above average for that date. Some frost damage is reported to Freestones in outlying areas, although it is not considered serious. First pickings of early Freestones started in the Wheeler Ridge section of Kern County the first week of May.

In Colorado low temperatures on April 17 and 24-25 caused heavy damage to peaches. Preliminary reports indicate about a third of a crop left in Mesa County and a near-failure in Delta County. Utah also reports heavy but spotted damage from this period of low temperatures. No serious frost damage to peaches had been reported to May 1 in the Northeastern States.

PEARS (California): The May 1 condition of both Bartletts and Other pears was above average, and not greatly different from a year ago. Pears held their dormancy and bloomed later than usual this season. There was a good bloom. Bartletts suffered some frost and hail damage on April 23.

CITRUS: The 1959-60 orange crop (not including tangerines) is now estimated at 129 million boxes, 300,000 boxes smaller than last year's crop, but 9 percent above average. With 68 percent of the crop harvested by May 1 remaining supplies were estimated at 41.4 million boxes compared with 43 million unharvested a year earlier. Of the oranges left for harvest on May 1, 1960, an estimated 23.2 million boxes were Florida Valencias and 17.3 million were California Valencias. Harvest of Florida's Valencias is in full swing, with almost half of the crop picked by May 1, but in California harvest of Valencias is still relatively light as a little less than 10 percent had been picked by May 1. The total Valencia crop for the U. S. is estimated at 64.4 million boxes, 2 percent larger than last year and 11 percent above average. As of May 1, processors had used 53.5 million boxes of all oranges and 34.1 million boxes were used fresh. The total utilization of 87.6 million boxes compares with 86.3 million on the same date a year ago.

An estimated 5.4 million boxes of grapefruit remained unharvested on May 1 compared with 6.7 million boxes a year earlier. The total grapefruit crop is estimated at 40.8 million boxes, 7 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. As of May 1 processors had taken 15.4 million boxes and 20 million boxes had gone to fresh market. This compares

with last year's utilization to May 1 of 18.4 million boxes for processing and 18.6 million boxes for fresh market. In Florida over 95 percent of the grapefruit had been harvested by May 1, and Texas expects to finish picking by the end of May. Summer grapefruit will come from California. About three-fourths of California's Desert Valleys crop has been picked but in the other areas of the State little grapefruit has been harvested.

Estimated production of lemons remains unchanged from last month at 17.9 million boxes, 3 percent above last year and 31 percent above average. As of May 1, nearly 60 percent of the 1959-60 crop had been harvested leaving 7.4 million boxes to be picked compared with 7.7 million boxes unharvested on the same date a year ago. By May 1 processors had used 6.4 million boxes of the current season's crop and 4.1 million went to fresh market.

Weather during April was favorable for Florida citrus. Set of fruit for the new season has been excellent. Texas also shows a good set of fruit and the supply of water for irrigation is adequate.

CHERRIES: Although California's prospective sweet cherry crop, estimated from May 1 conditions at 33,000 tons, promises to be nearly two and one-half times last year's short production, this is still only 12 percent above average. Older trees generally have good crops in most districts, but younger trees up to 8-10 years old have light sets with some crop failures. A good set of Bings is reported in most districts, but Royal Anns are relatively light. Even so, Royal Ann production promises to total 12,000 tons, or more than double last year's short output of only 5,100 tons. A few cherries were picked on April 28, but rain damage caused the abandonment of some early fruit.

In Oregon the May 1 condition of sweet cherries was above average although below that of the last two seasons, while that of sour cherries was the lowest since 1954. Full bloom averaged about 7 days earlier than last year for sweets; 4 days earlier for sours. Cool wet weather throughout the bloom period was unfavorable for pollination. In Washington, the condition of sweet cherries was below last year but slightly above average; that of sour cherries is somewhat above both last year and average. Sweets bloomed early this year with good weather for pollination. The freezes, which followed the bloom period in the early and intermediate districts in the Yakima Valley, caused some damage. Condition of sour cherries varies considerably between areas.

Low temperatures during the period April 17-25 severely injured sweet and sour cherries in both Utah and Colorado. May 1 prospects for Colorado sweet cherries were reported near a complete failure.

Low temperatures also occurred in Michigan fruit areas the last week of April, but reports received to May 5 indicated little damage. No frost damage has been reported thus far from the other Great Lakes States--New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Based on May 1 condition the California plum crop is forecast at 80,000 tons. This is 14 percent below last year but it equals the 10-year average. Bloom was good this season although later than usual. The Santa Rosa variety which accounts for around one-third of the plum acreage has a light set. Plums have made good growth and thinning is progressing rapidly. Spray programs have been well maintained this season. A small amount of hail damage occurred but thinning may remove most damaged fruit. First shipments of plums are expected near the end of May.

Prunes also bloomed later than usual, and the set varies considerably between orchards. Low lying orchards in the North Coast area had some frost damage. However, prospects appear good with the May 1 condition of 72 percent only 4 points below a year ago.

APRICOTS (California): Production of California apricots is forecast at 230,000 tons, 10 percent larger than last year and 30 percent above average. Weather was favorable during bloom and there was a good set of fruit in most districts. Thinning has been completed in many orchards. The fruit has made excellent growth.

AVOCADOS: Picking of California's Fuerte avocados is declining rapidly, following above normal temperatures in March and early April which pushed maturity. Harvest of the 1959-60 crop will probably be finished by mid-May. Bloom for the 1960-61 crop has been heavy in some districts, but in the important San Diego County bloom has been sporadic and late.

Harvest of summer varieties in California from the bloom of 1959 will be delayed wherever possible until Fuertes are finished, although some picking of the Hass variety has started. The May 1 condition of "other than Fuerte" avocados is reported at 74 percent, the same as a year ago. In Florida the May 1 condition of the 1960 crop avocados is 74 percent, 30 percentage points above a year ago and the highest since 1955.

ALMONDS (California): The May 1 condition of California almonds is reported at 67 percent, down sharply from last year's record high of 96 percent but well above the 33 percent for May 1, 1958. Weather during bloom was good. Crop set is quite variable by varieties.

POTATOES: The production of the early spring potato crop, based on May 1 conditions, is placed at 2,894,000 hundredweight, 16 percent below the April 1 forecast and 8 percent below 1959 production. The decline in prospects from April 1 in the Hastings area of Florida more than offset slight improvements indicated in the other areas of Florida and in Texas. Yields from the 5,300 acres harvested to May 1 in the Hastings area (about one-fourth of the total acreage) were very low. Many acres have been dug immature and this early harvest is reducing the harvest yield. Harvest in the Balm area is finished. In the Everglades, nearly all white varieties have been harvested and growers are starting on red varieties. Harvesting of red potatoes in

the Gainesville area is expected to start during the second week of May and whites about May 20. In Texas, harvest of the early spring crop is expected to start the first week of May and movement is expected to continue throughout most of the month. Growing conditions were favorable during April and the crop has developed nicely with more tubers set than was expected a month earlier.

The first forecast of the late spring crop is for a production of 26,180,000 hundredweight, 11 percent above the 1959 crop and 7 percent above average. Most of the increase over 1959 is attributed to the larger acreage for harvest. The acreage in 1960 is 11 percent above 1959 while the indicated yield at 171.1 hundredweight for 1960 is only 0.5 hundredweight above the yield obtained in 1959. Production of late spring potatoes in California is indicated at 16,647,000 hundredweight or 64 percent of total late spring production. Growing conditions in California have been generally good this season. Maturity, on the other hand, has been retarded by the cool weather. Harvest of the earlier acreage is later than usual but is increasing rapidly in the Edison-Arvin area. Digging is expected to get underway in the Wasco-Shafter district during the second week of May, and to be followed by the more northern areas late in May and June. In Arizona, harvest in the Yuma area started about April 15. Harvest in the Queen Creek area is expected to start about the second week of May, with other areas starting shortly thereafter. Peak harvest is expected in late May or early June. The acreage is in good condition. Quality and yields are expected to be good.

In the 8 Northeastern Counties of North Carolina condition is generally good, but rather spotty stands have been reported. About two-thirds of the acreage was planted between March 21 and April 2. Because of the late plantings, final yield will be influenced more than usual by growing conditions during May. In South Carolina, prospects are generally good. The crop is late but with good weather in recent weeks, the crop has made excellent growth. No harvest is expected until after June 1. The crop in the Baldwin area of Alabama is about two weeks late due to adverse weather early in the season. Light digging is expected the third week of May and volume movement is expected a week later. A good quality crop is indicated. In northern Alabama, cold weather delayed the completion of plantings until mid-April. In Louisiana light digging is expected to begin about mid-May and become general the second half of the month. Harvest in the Pearsall area of Texas will begin in early May and in the San Antonio area about the middle of the month. Digging in central and east Texas should start in early June. The crops in all areas have made good progress.

Acreage of early summer potatoes for harvest in 1960 is placed at 116,400 acres, 1 percent above the 1959 acreage. The acreage actually planted for 1960 harvest was slightly below the intentions to plant reported in March. Increases over 1959 were indicated for Delaware, Eastern Shore of Virginia, and California. Declines from last year were reported for Kansas, Maryland, Norfolk area of Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and Texas.

The other early summer States showed no change. The acreage in North Carolina was planted by late April. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia planting was completed early in April after an interruption of several weeks. Stands are rather poor and growth is uneven in the early planted fields. Both condition and stands of the later plantings are good. Digging on the Eastern Shore is expected to begin about the usual date. In the Norfolk area of Virginia, where acreage is still declining, early plantings have uneven stands while prospects for later plantings are good. In Delaware, planting was retarded because of wet soil conditions. But by mid-April, plantings were about 90 percent complete. The acreage in the Hereford, Seminole, and Lubbock areas of the Texas Panhandle is slightly above last year but not sufficient to offset the decline in the other Panhandle areas. Planting began in late March and will extend into May. Early plants are up and in healthy condition. Though frost in the Hereford area in late April burned leaves in the low spots, the damage is considered negligible. The increase in the early summer acreage in the Chino district of South California more than offset a slight decrease in the Perris-Hemet area. The crop is making good growth and harvest is expected to start about the usual time, late June or early July.

The winter crop in California and Florida was estimated in April at 3,014,000 hundredweight, or about one million hundredweight below the 1959 crop of 4,005,000 hundredweight. In Dade County, Florida, about 500 acres were left to be dug on May 1. Rains have caused considerable reduction in yield and quality on the remaining acreage.

TOBACCO, REVISED (1958 & 1959 crops): The estimate of all types of tobacco produced in 1959 has been revised to 1,797 million pounds -- only about 3 million pounds below the estimate released last December. This compares with production of 1,736 million pounds in 1958. Current revisions are based primarily on reports from growers and dealers, and on marketing data assembled by the Commodity Stabilization Service, Agricultural Marketing Service and various State Departments of Agriculture. Marketing of the 1959 crop is virtually complete except in Maryland where auctions got underway April 26. The 1959 crop was harvested from 1,150,000 acres with an average yield of 1,563 pounds.

Value of production of the 1959 crop was $1,044 million and the average price per pound was 58.1 cents. Growers received $1,040 million for the 1958 crop and an average price of 59.9 cents per pound.

Flue-cured poundage in 1959, at 1,081 million pounds, is almost identical to production in 1958. With the exception of the 975-million pound crop in 1957, production in 1958 and 1959 was at the lowest level since 1943. The 1959 crop was primed from 693,300 acres for an average yield of 1,559 pounds.

Burley production totaled 502 million pounds and compares with 466 million in 1958. About 301,000 acres were cut during the 1959 season. A record-high average yield of 1,669 pounds per acre was realized.

Southern Maryland, type 32, production is estimated 32.3 million pounds. This compares with 31.1 million pounds harvested in 1958. The 1959 crop was produced on an estimated 38,000 acres, indicating an average yield of 850 pounds.

Estimated production of fire-cured tobacco, at 53.1 million pounds, is 23 percent above 1958. Acreage harvested is placed at 35,200. An average yield of 1,508 pounds per acre was realized.

The 1959 dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, totaled 21.5 million pounds. This is 20 percent above the previous year but still the second smallest crop since records for these types began in 1919. Acreage harvested in 1959 totaled about 15,300, with an average yield of 1,407 pounds.

Production of Pennsylvania Seedleaf and Miami Valley cigar filler is estimated at 60.3 million pounds compared with 53.5 million in 1958. Around 34,900 acres of filler were harvested in 1959, averaging 1,729 pounds per acre.

Cigar binder production is estimated at 28.4 million pounds -- 7.6 million in Connecticut Valley and about 20.8 million in Wisconsin. In 1958, binder produced in the two areas totaled 27.3 million pounds. Combined acreage harvested in 1959 is estimated at 18,400 compared with 15,900 the previous year. Substantial acreage was lost in Wisconsin during the 1959 season because of floods, hail, and disease, while further loss of poundage and quality was sustained in sheds after harvest. Yields per acre were somewhat below other recent years in both the Connecticut Valley and Wisconsin; the combined average for the two areas was 1,546 pounds.

For cigar wrapper types, production is set at 18.3 million pounds -- 10.6 million in Connecticut Valley and 7.7 million in the Georgia-Florida areas. Poundage at this level compares with a total of 16.6 million pounds produced in the two areas in 1958. Wrapper leaf was harvested from 13,800 acres in 1959. Yields averaged 1,325 pounds per acre.

MAPLE SIRUP: Production of maple sirup in 1960 is estimated at 1,253,000 gallons, about 5 percent above the 1959 production, but 24 percent below the 1949-58 average of 1,646,000 gallons.

Although the number of trees tapped in the United States decreased slightly from last year, producers in Maine, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Minnesota tapped more trees in 1960 than in 1959.

The 1960 season was generally one to two weeks later than last year. The early "runs" in late February and early March were disappointing and were brought to an abrupt halt by freezing weather which prevailed through most of March. Deep snows from western New York to Pennsylvania and westward also hampered tapping operations. Many producers did not tap their trees because of the late start, believing that the late runs would not be worthwhile.

However, New England and western New York areas had a remarkably good sap run during the second week of April. Most of the sirup was produced at that time but many producers were unable to keep up with the sap flow and some sap was lost. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland the season was short and poor with the weather remaining too cold too long and warming too suddenly.

This year's maple sirup crop sold at an average price of $5.01 per gallon compared to a price of $4.80 last year. The value of the 1960 crop is $6,274,000 compared to $5,716,000 for the crop produced last year.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 17.3 million tons, 33 percent below a year earlier but 4 percent above average. In comparison with last year, stocks were down in all States except Michigan and Wisconsin where they were up sharply and Nevada where they were unchanged. Increased livestock numbers and heavy feeding requirements caused a heavy drain on available supplies. The winter was long and hard in the southern half of the Nation, and unusually severe east of the Rocky Mountains in late February and March.

Stocks in all regions were below a year earlier. The important North Central Region, with about three-fifths of the total U. S. hay stocks, was down 31 percent; Western Region, 30 percent; South Central Region, 52 percent; and Atlantic Region, 30 percent.

Disappearance of hay from January 1 to May 1, 1960 totaled 62 million tons compared with 64 million tons during the comparable period last year and the average of about 56 million tons.

HAY: Condition of hay on May 1 for the United States was reported at 87 percent of normal compared with 83 percent last year and the average of 85 percent. Prospects appear to be about average or better in all regions except the South Atlantic and South Central. During the spring, hay crops made about the usual seasonal growth in most of the West where sub-soil moisture is generally adequate. Alfalfa harvest is underway in the Southwest and first cuttings are nearly complete in California. Development was slow in both the Southeast and South Central as a result of cool temperatures; however, an average or better hay crop now seems likely in the North Central and North Atlantic regions.

PASTURES: Pasture condition was 85 percent of normal on May 1--4 points above a year earlier and 5 points above the 1949-58 average for the date, but 4 points below the unusually favorable condition of May 1, 1958. Seasonally, pasture conditions improved 6 points during April, compared with the usual gain of 1 point from April 1 to May 1. Temperatures during April were above normal except in the Northern Great Plains, much of the West, and a narrow belt across the southern border. In general, precipitation was lighter than usual for April outside of the upper Mississippi River Valley, Pacific Northwest, local areas in the Rockies, and most of New England and Florida. Snow brought additional moisture to some central and western sections of the country.

Southern pastures showed much improvement from April 1, but were not as good as on May 1 last year. In the South Atlantic region, pastures developed slowly early in the season, but furnished good grazing in most of the area by May 1. However, pastures still lagged behind the lush condition of May 1 last year and the average for the date. Pastures in the South Central States varied from fair to good on May 1. Grass improved there during April and supplied almost as much grazing as on May 1 a year earlier. Pastures were considerably better than average for May 1 but were in need of moisture by the end of April in much of the area. In Oklahoma and Texas, pastures had improved enough to offset declines in other South Central States from May 1 last year and the average.

Condition remained good in the West as a whole on May 1, but pastures did not provide as much grazing as a year earlier in Wyoming and Nevada. Cold stormy weather hindered the growth of grass in the upper part of the region, while lack of moisture slowed development in the Southwest. Compared with the May 1 average, pastures supplied more than the usual amount of feed for May 1 in all Western States except California and Nevada.

Prospects for pastures continue excellent in the North Atlantic States. Grazing had been limited to the lower part of the region up to May 1 due to continued low temperatures, but warmer weather should push pastures into full development. Pasture conditions equaled or exceeded those of May 1 last year in all States other than New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In the North Central part of the country, pasture conditions were excellent on May 1 in all States except North Dakota. Prospects in that State were poor, due primarily to cold weather. Condition was average or better for May 1 in all East North Central States. Compared with a month earlier, pastures improved in most States, but condition lagged in Wisconsin where grass is greening up. Pasture conditions were generally good in the West North Central region on May 1. Prospects were better than usual for the date in all States except North Dakota. Pasture conditions were higher than on May 1 a year earlier in all States, with prospects for grass considerably more favorable in Minnesota and South Dakota.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,508 million eggs during April, compared with 5,824 million in April last year, a decrease of 5 percent. All regions of the country showed decreases except the South Atlantic and the West. Decreases were 10 percent in the North Atlantic and the West North Central, 8 percent in the East North Central, and 3 percent in the South Central States. Estimates of egg production were up 4 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. United States egg production from January through April was 4 percent below the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in April was 18.7, compared with 19.1 during April 1959. All regions of the country showed decreases in the rate of lay. Decreases were 3 percent in the East and West North Central, 2 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and the Western States. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 4 months of 1960 was 70.4 eggs, compared with 70.7 eggs last year.

Laying flocks averaged 294,977,000 layers during April--3 percent less than in April 1959 and the lowest number for the month since 1938. Decreases were 8 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central regions. These more than offset increases of 6 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The number of layers on May 1, 1960 totaled 291,646,000 compared with 299,841,000 on May 1 last year--a decrease of 3 percent. Layer numbers compared with last year were down 7 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central States. Layer numbers were up 6 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Atlantic region. The rate of lay on May 1, 1960 was 64.2 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 64.0 eggs on May 1, 1959. Increases were 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central regions. These increases were nearly offset by a decrease of 2 percent in the West. The rate of lay was about the same as last year in the East North Central region.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, May 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1949-58 (Av.)	50,026	59,535	85,686	30,456	48,542	33,928	308,173
1959	49,119	56,075	79,768	33,489	43,579	37,811	299,841
1960	45,474	53,503	74,143	35,165	43,185	40,176	291,646
	Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1949-58 (Av.)	59.4	61.5	63.8	58.9	58.9	62.0	61.2
1959	61.9	64.5	66.3	62.6	61.1	65.6	64.0
1960	62.4	64.4	66.8	64.0	61.8	64.2	64.2

In contrast with the usual seasonal decline, egg prices rose more than 11 percent during the month ending April 15 to average 36.0 cents per dozen, compared with 32.3 cents a month earlier and 28.3 cents a year earlier. During the first week in April prices were generally unchanged in the Far West but were sharply higher in the other sections. Stimulated by advance orders for both Passover and holiday needs, prices were fairly well maintained through April 15. After Easter the usual break occurred and prices declined. The trend was still downward at the close of the month.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April averaged 17.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 17.5 cents a month earlier and 15.9 cents in mid-April 1959. Farm chickens averaged 13.4 cents, up 0.7 cents from a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 17.7 cents, up 1.4 cents from mid-April 1959. Broiler and fryer prices during April showed a downward trend until the close of the month. At the close, the demand for ready-to-cook poultry showed improvements and live prices steadied in most producing areas. The marketing of hens during the month was relatively light. Prices, which strengthened during the preholidays, were generally unchanged at the close. Offerings remained limited and trading light.

Turkey prices received by producers in mid-April averaged 27.5 cents per pound live weight, up 1.0 cent per pound from mid-March and up 5.1 cents per pound from mid-April 1959. Trading in ready-to-cook frozen turkeys was seasonally light during April. Supplies and offerings of hens remained light for a fairly active demand. Prices for ready-to-cook turkeys in New York and Chicago held relatively steady during April.

The cost of U. S. farm poultry ration in mid-April was $3.39 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.34 a month earlier and $3.44 in April 1959. The average cost of broiler growing mash was $4.69 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.68 in mid-March and $4.93 on April 15, 1959. Cost of turkey growing mash on April 15 was $4.70, compared with $4.66 per 100 pounds a month earlier and $4.90 a year earlier. The average cost of chick starter mash in mid-April was $4.87 per 100 pounds.

The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable to producers than a year earlier.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES,
APRIL 1960 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	April average 1949-58	April 1959	March 1960	April 1960	State	April average 1949-58	April 1959	March 1960	April 1960
N.Y.	876	904	885	940	Ga.	106	106	97	102
N.J.	101	102	106	107	Ky.	206	213	180	212
Pa.	538	603	622	620	Tenn.	208	203	174	203
Ohio	462	440	446	454	Ala.	110	98	86	93
Ind.	314	292	284	289	Miss.	137	129	102	122
Ill.	448	409	396	401	Ark.	108	92	80	92
Mich.	465	472	444	477	Okla.	161	141	121	140
Wis.	1,530	1,679	1,642	1,664	Texas	288	256	269	258
Minn.	861	1,012	1,036	1,010	Mont.	44	41	38	40
Iowa	528	527	515	528	Idaho	123	141	141	151
Mo.	348	321	288	332	Wyo.	18.6	15.9	15.0	16.3
N.Dak.	155	160	158	164	Colo.	79	77	71	74
S.Dak.	121	128	117	123	Utah	60	65	68	67
Nebr.	200	182	165	176	Wash.	158	168	158	171
Kans.	216	182	161	169	Oreg.	112	105	91	109
Md.	119	126	129	130	Calif.	606	701	710	721
Va.	161	166	154	167	Other States	575	687	665	725
W.Va.	65	64	60	65					
N.C.	142	148	140	150					
S.C.	52	53	48	51	U. S.	10,802	11,209	10,862	11,313

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-58	Acreage Harvested 1959	Acreage For harvest 1960	Yield per acre Average 1949-58	Yield per acre 1959	Yield per acre Indicated 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	361	262	262	30.0	29.5	34.0	10,706	7,729	8,908
N.J.	66	51	51	27.4	31.0	32.0	1,779	1,581	1,632
Pa.	731	530	530	25.1	26.5	30.0	18,043	14,045	15,900
Ohio	1,876	1,346	1,534	25.3	24.5	30.0	47,205	32,977	46,020
Ind.	1,412	1,255	1,318	25.9	26.0	32.0	36,113	32,630	42,176
Ill.	1,727	1,660	1,660	26.6	25.5	31.0	45,715	42,330	51,460
Mich.	1,173	1,133	1,144	28.8	31.0	30.0	33,488	35,123	34,320
Wis.	28	33	33	26.1	29.0	30.0	731	957	990
Minn.	50	28	21	21.7	20.5	27.0	1,055	574	567
Iowa	156	136	105	22.6	19.0	28.0	3,422	2,584	2,940
Mo.	1,486	1,518	1,412	24.2	25.0	25.0	36,230	37,950	35,300
S.Dak.	353	450	652	18.3	15.0	27.0	6,798	6,750	17,604
Nebr.	3,596	3,160	2,939	22.0	22.0	22.0	77,875	69,520	64,658
Kans.	10,621	10,485	10,066	16.7	20.0	21.0	175,807	209,700	211,386
Del.	44	27	25	22.6	27.5	29.0	947	742	725
Md.	225	168	166	22.6	24.0	26.0	4,927	4,032	4,316
Va.	319	275	261	22.3	23.5	26.0	6,969	6,462	6,786
W.Va.	49	25	24	21.8	23.5	26.0	1,032	588	624
N.C.	367	398	334	20.4	23.5	23.0	7,446	9,353	7,682
S.C.	162	192	161	18.4	20.5	21.0	2,990	3,936	3,381
Ga.	116	110	96	17.6	20.5	22.0	2,035	2,255	2,112
Ky.	229	183	181	20.4	24.5	25.0	4,637	4,484	4,525
Tenn.	219	173	147	17.7	21.5	21.0	3,822	3,720	3,087
Ala.	45	60	62	19.8	23.0	23.0	917	1,380	1,426
Miss.	42	33	39	23.0	26.0	26.0	898	858	1,014
Ark.	70	140	144	19.6	26.0	24.0	1,481	3,640	3,456
La.	1/ 44	50	54	1/18.5	24.0	20.0	1/ 772	1,200	1,080
Okla.	4,699	4,573	4,756	14.0	19.5	21.0	66,759	89,174	99,876
Texas	2,905	3,420	3,830	12.0	17.5	20.0	36,751	59,850	76,600
Mont.	1,620	1,854	2,114	22.2	25.0	26.0	36,828	46,350	54,964
Idaho	759	685	671	26.3	32.0	31.0	19,597	21,920	20,801
Wyo.	263	216	207	18.8	22.0	21.0	4,968	4,752	4,347
Colo.	2,188	2,573	2,444	16.4	21.0	21.0	36,531	54,033	51,324
N.Mex.	173	223	239	9.1	17.0	17.0	1,678	3,791	4,063
Ariz.	41	102	36	28.4	36.0	32.0	1,229	3,672	1,152
Utah	286	168	163	16.2	18.0	18.0	4,619	3,024	2,934
Nev.	4	6	3	28.8	36.0	36.0	116	216	108
Wash.	1,963	1,742	1,847	30.3	37.5	38.0	58,903	65,325	70,186
Oreg.	768	709	709	29.2	36.0	33.0	22,269	25,524	23,397
Calif.	504	371	371	20.2	23.5	21.0	10,068	8,718	7,791
U.S.	41,712	40,523	40,811	20.2	22.8	24.3	833,697	923,449	991,618

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE			PASTURE		
	Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	92	94	94
N.H.	--	--	--	92	84	91
Vt.	--	--	--	91	89	96
Mass.	--	--	--	94	82	95
R.I.	--	--	--	90	87	89
Conn.	--	--	--	91	90	93
N.Y.	92	85	91	87	84	91
N.J.	89	89	91	85	85	84
Pa.	90	85	93	87	86	85
Ohio	90	79	93	87	83	87
Ind.	90	88	95	87	88	89
Ill.	91	87	94	85	88	91
Mich.	94	93	94	88	91	94
Wis.	92	88	89	85	80	87
Minn.	90	80	93	83	65	89
Iowa	88	87	92	82	85	93
Mo.	86	88	87	77	82	84
N.Dak.	84	70	88	74	54	65
S.Dak.	86	65	93	79	55	80
Nebr.	84	87	89	78	86	90
Kans.	78	92	85	74	86	89
Del.	90	92	90	86	90	84
Md.	90	92	93	86	87	82
Va.	89	91	88	85	89	81
W.Va.	--	--	--	80	81	75
N.C.	86	89	85	86	92	84
S.C.	81	85	82	81	86	80
Ga.	81	88	84	80	86	81
Fla.	--	--	--	76	86	79
Ky.	88	84	86	84	86	78
Tenn.	87	88	86	86	89	82
Ala.	--	--	--	82	85	81
Miss.	--	--	--	83	85	76
Ark.	--	--	--	82	85	75
La.	--	--	--	83	84	75
Okla.	73	79	85	71	78	86
Texas	65	56	78	69	76	78
Mont.	85	80	96	79	77	83
Idaho	94	89	90	87	86	88
Wyo.	81	82	90	79	84	80
Colo.	76	94	90	71	85	85
N.Mex.	66	69	82	65	66	81
Ariz.	--	--	--	82	83	85
Utah	85	79	79	83	80	86
Nev.	--	--	--	86	77	75
Wash.	85	87	94	80	86	86
Oreg.	90	86	90	86	85	89
Calif.	86	80	82	80	66	76
U.S.	86	84	89	80	81	85

State	HAY Condition May 1			ALL HAY Stocks on farms May 1		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	92	92	94	118	92	84
N.H.	92	84	93	41	50	44
Vt.	93	91	95	135	157	124
Mass.	94	83	95	44	71	56
R.I.	90	85	88	4	6	4
Conn.	92	85	94	37	75	61
N.Y.	88	84	92	679	1,054	776
N.J.	86	85	85	57	124	90
Pa.	89	88	88	492	842	687
Ohio	88	83	88	449	657	326
Ind.	88	88	90	388	495	334
Ill.	86	89	93	837	1,224	947
Mich.	90	91	94	621	572	912
Wis. 1/	88	86	89	1,582	1,688	2,048
Minn. 1/	86	68	90	924	1,066	832
Iowa	85	86	93	1,243	2,325	1,617
Mo.	82	86	86	704	1,411	697
N.Dak. 1/	79	59	69	750	862	382
S.Dak. 1/	84	60	84	953	1,868	751
Nebr. 1/	83	90	93	898	1,852	1,068
Kans.	80	89	92	462	1,238	569
Del.	87	91	86	10	17	12
Md.	88	88	84	75	198	140
Va.	86	90	83	200	427	232
W.Va.	84	84	79	148	256	103
N.C.	85	90	83	241	289	220
S.C.	79	85	77	117	128	75
Ga.	80	86	79	142	135	57
Fla.	78	86	80	28	42	16
Ky.	85	86	80	328	579	308
Tenn.	84	89	82	279	523	297
Ala.	80	80	77	134	170	77
Miss.	80	80	74	129	189	70
Ark.	80	85	73	150	238	76
La.	81	81	75	49	97	26
Okla.	72	74	86	214	408	173
Texas	74	73	72	298	473	257
Mont. 1/	85	86	89	514	599	481
Idaho 1/	91	90	91	347	499	437
Wyo. 1/	84	86	85	246	382	335
Colo. 1/	84	92	89	348	583	321
N.Mex. 1/	82	86	89	52	121	46
Ariz.	88	92	90	100	187	185
Utah 1/	89	85	87	200	337	216
Nev. 1/	88	84	80	113	142	142
Wash. 1/	86	89	88	204	280	213
Oreg. 1/	90	83	88	244	321	219
Calif. 1/	85	80	89	285	518	203
U.S.	85	83	87	16,609	25,867	17,346

1/ Tame hay condition.

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1958 and 1959 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Mass.	2,500	3,300	1,550	1,572	3,875	5,187
Conn.	8,200	9,300	1,438	1,393	11,750	12,966
Pa.	30,000	31,000	1,700	1,725	51,000	53,475
Ohio	11,800	13,100	1,264	1,665	14,913	21,814
Ind.	7,000	6,900	1,510	1,750	10,570	12,075
Wis.	13,000	13,900	1,682	1,502	21,866	20,878
Mo.	2,600	3,000	1,225	1,560	3,185	4,680
Md.	34,000	38,000	915	850	31,110	32,300
Va.	83,600	90,800	1,647	1,588	137,678	144,191
W.Va.	2,200	2,500	1,385	1,615	3,047	4,038
N.C.	438,300	468,300	1,724	1,544	755,455	723,130
S.C.	76,000	81,000	1,725	1,765	131,100	142,965
Ga.	59,200	70,200	1,538	1,518	91,074	106,548
Fla.	15,000	18,400	1,424	1,382	21,359	25,420
Ky.	220,200	222,300	1,482	1,604	326,348	356,505
Tenn.	73,800	77,500	1,647	1,681	121,554	130,278
Ala.	1/ 260	1/ 450	1,485	1,250	386	562
La.	1/ 220	1/ 130	675	575	148	75
U.S.	1,077,900	1,150,000	1,611	1,563	1,736,418	1,797,087

State	Season average price per pound received by farmers		Value of production	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Mass.	164.8	108.7	6,385	5,640
Conn.	174.1	128.5	20,452	16,656
Pa.	28.0	31.5	14,280	16,845
Ohio	58.1	51.8	8,659	11,307
Ind.	64.2	61.5	6,786	7,426
Wis.	35.0	33.7	7,644	7,026
Mo.	63.8	58.7	2,032	2,747
Md.	62.5	2/	19,444	20,188
Va.	57.2	53.6	78,708	77,241
W.Va.	63.3	60.0	1,929	2,423
N.C.	58.1	57.9	439,285	418,481
S.C.	59.9	63.0	78,529	90,068
Ga.	59.5	60.2	54,234	64,188
Fla.	86.4	91.1	18,464	23,159
Ky.	64.3	58.8	209,788	209,767
Tenn.	60.4	54.1	73,437	70,490
Ala.	57.5	55.9	222	314
La.	73.0	73.0	108	55
U.S.	59.9	58.1	1,040,386	1,044,021

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1958 crop season average price.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1958 AND 1959 (Revised)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Va.	11	65,000	70,500	1,640	1,560	106,600	109,980	57.9	54.4	61,721	59,829
N.C.	11	163,000	180,000	1,570	1,450	255,910	261,000	57.6	55.2	147,404	144,072
Total Old Belt	11	228,000	250,500	1,590	1,481	362,510	370,980	57.7	55.0	209,125	203,901
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	213,000	223,000	1,825	1,550	388,725	345,650	57.7	58.7	224,294	202,897
N.C.	13	53,000	55,500	1,740	1,735	92,220	96,292	60.3	62.4	55,609	60,086
S.C.	13	76,000	81,000	1,725	1,765	131,100	142,965	59.9	63.0	78,529	90,068
Total S.C. Belt	13	129,000	136,500	1,731	1,753	223,320	239,257	60.1	62.8	134,138	150,154
Ga.	14	58,000	69,000	1,545	1,520	89,610	104,880	57.5	58.1	51,526	60,935
Fla.	14	11,100	13,900	1,485	1,395	16,484	19,390	57.3	58.8	9,445	11,401
Ala.	14	1/ 260	1/ 450	1,485	1,250	386	562	57.5	55.9	222	314
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	69,400	83,300	1,535	1,498	106,480	124,832	57.5	58.2	61,193	72,650
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	639,400	693,300	1,691	1,559	1,081,035	1,080,719	58.2	58.3	628,750	629,602
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Va. Belt	21	6,800	7,600	1,385	1,320	9,418	10,032	36.9	37.6	3,475	3,772
Ky.	22	5,500	6,100	1,180	1,490	6,490	9,089	36.0	36.7	2,336	3,336
Tenn.	22	12,800	14,100	1,555	1,635	19,904	23,054	39.2	39.9	7,802	9,199
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	18,300	20,200	1,442	1,591	26,394	32,143	38.4	39.0	10,138	12,535
Ky.	23	5,000	6,100	1,220	1,480	6,100	9,028	37.1	36.5	2,263	3,295
Tenn.	23	1,000	1,300	1,360	1,450	1,360	1,885	36.3	35.0	494	660
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	6,000	7,400	1,243	1,475	7,460	10,913	37.0	36.2	2,757	3,955
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	31,100	35,200	1,391	1,508	43,272	53,088	37.8	38.2	16,370	20,262
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	8,800	9,200	1,410	1,625	12,408	14,950	64.9	63.1	8,053	9,433
Ind.	31	7,000	6,900	1,510	1,750	10,570	12,075	64.2	61.5	6,786	7,426
Mo.	31	2,600	3,000	1,225	1,560	3,185	4,680	63.8	58.7	2,032	2,747
Va.	31	10,200	10,600	1,940	2,075	19,788	21,995	64.8	58.6	12,823	12,889
W.Va.	31	2,200	2,500	1,385	1,615	3,047	4,038	63.3	60.0	1,929	2,423
N.C.	31	9,300	9,800	2,000	2,060	18,600	20,188	64.4	56.6	11,978	11,426
Ky.	31	199,000	199,000	1,510	1,620	300,490	322,380	66.6	61.3	200,126	197,619
Tenn.	31	58,000	60,000	1,680	1,700	97,440	102,000	65.7	58.3	64,018	59,466
Total Burley Belt	31	297,100	301,000	1,567	1,669	465,528	502,306	66.1	60.4	307,745	303,429
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	34,000	38,000	915	850	31,110	32,300	62.5	2/	19,444	20,188
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	331,100	339,000	1,500	1,577	496,638	534,606	65.9	60.5	327,189	323,617

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1958 and 1959 (Revised)-Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
3B Dark Air-cured:											
Ky.	35	6,600	6,900	1,330	1,550	8,778	10,695	38.9	34.7	3,415	3,711
Tenn.	35	2,000	2,100	1,425	1,590	2,850	3,339	39.4	34.9	1,123	1,165
Total One Sucker	35	8,600	9,000	1,352	1,559	11,628	14,034	39.0	34.7	4,538	4,876
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,100	4,200	1,095	1,265	4,490	5,313	36.7	34.0	1,648	1,806
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	1,600	2,100	1,170	1,040	1,872	2,184	36.8	34.4	689	751
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	14,300	15,300	1,258	1,407	17,990	21,531	38.2	34.5	6,875	7,433
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	30,000	31,000	1,700	1,725	51,000	53,475	28.0	31.5	14,280	16,845
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	3,000	3,900	835	1,760	2,505	6,864	24.2	27.3	606	1,874
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	33,000	34,900	1,621	1,729	53,505	60,339	27.8	31.0	14,886	18,719
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)	51	2,000	2,800	1,800	1,570	3,600	4,396	54.0	44.0	1,944	1,934
Mass.	52	700	1,400	2,090	1,900	1,463	2,660	49.0	41.0	717	1,091
Conn.	52	1/170	300	2,060	1,700	350	510	51.0	42.0	178	214
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	900	1,700	2,084	1,865	1,813	3,170	49.4	41.2	895	1,305
Total Southern Wis.	54	5,200	5,700	1,700	1,620	8,840	9,234	34.6	29.3	3,059	2,706
Total Northern Wis.	55	7,800	8,200	1,670	1,420	13,026	11,644	35.2	37.1	4,585	4,320
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	15,900	18,400	1,719	1,546	27,279	28,444	38.4	36.1	10,483	10,265
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Mass.	61	1,800	1,900	1,340	1,330	2,412	2,527	235.0	180.0	5,668	4,549
Conn.	61	6,000	6,200	1,300	1,300	7,800	8,060	235.0	180.0	18,330	14,508
Total, Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	7,800	8,100	1,309	1,307	10,212	10,587	235.0	180.0	23,998	19,057
Ga.	62	1,200	1,200	1,220	1,390	1,464	1,668	185.0	195.0	2,708	3,253
Fla.	62	3,900	4,500	1,250	1,340	4,875	6,030	185.0	195.0	9,019	11,758
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	5,100	5,700	1,243	1,351	6,339	7,698	185.0	195.0	11,727	15,011
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	12,900	13,800	1,283	1,325	16,551	18,285	215.8	186.3	35,725	34,068
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	61,800	67,100	1,576	1,596	97,335	107,068	62.8	58.9	61,094	63,052
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Total La. Perique	72	1/ 220	1/130	675	575	148	75	73.0	73.0	108	55
UNITED STATES	All	1,077,900	1,150,000	1,611	1,563	1,736,418	1,797,087	59.9	58.1	1,040,386	1,044,021

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1958 Crop season average price.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/ Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Equivalent tons Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/						
Calif.	14,084	16,900	13,200	542,200	651,000	508,000
Fla., All	44,920	47,100	48,900	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,201,000
Temple	1,783	3,000	3,900	80,240	135,000	176,000
Other	43,137	44,100	45,000	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,025,000
Texas	1,200	1,650	1,800	53,980	74,200	81,000
Ariz.	492	270	500	18,950	10,400	19,200
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total Above Varieties	60,882	66,140	64,650	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,820,400
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	23,697	23,300	19,000	912,300	897,000	732,000
Fla.	33,190	38,900	43,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,958,000
Texas	476	650	1,000	21,440	29,200	45,000
Ariz.	579	340	850	22,290	13,100	32,700
Total Valencia	57,942	63,190	64,350	2,449,730	2,689,300	2,767,700
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	37,781	40,200	32,200	1,454,500	1,548,000	1,240,000
Fla.	78,110	86,000	92,400	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,159,000
Texas	1,676	2,300	2,800	75,420	103,400	126,000
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,350	41,240	23,500	51,900
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total, All Oranges	118,824	129,330	129,000	5,094,666	5,553,800	5,588,100
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	30,500	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,220,000
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,000	714,800	784,000	800,000
Other	16,100	15,600	10,500	644,000	624,000	420,000
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,500	152,000	168,000	220,000
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,500	84,550	60,800	81,200
Calif., All	2,424	2,520	2,300	81,040	84,800	76,800
Desert Valleys	919	620	900	29,870	20,200	29,200
Other Areas	1,505	1,900	1,400	51,170	64,600	47,600
Total Grapefruit	42,798	43,790	40,800	1,676,390	1,721,600	1,598,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,669	17,000	17,000	539,900	672,000	672,000
Ariz. 3/	—	340	900	—	13,400	35,600
Total Lemons	13,669	17,340	17,900	539,900	685,400	707,600
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	200	300	12,880	8,000	12,000
May 1 forecast of 1960 limes	—	—	340	—	—	13,600
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/ 302	300	550	4/ 13,467	13,500	24,800
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,530	4,500	2,800	203,850	202,000	126,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized-on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not estimated prior to 1958. 4/ Short-time average.

PEACHES

State	Average 1949-58	Production 1/ 1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.C.	1,049	1,500	1,350	1,250	1,350
S.C.	3,213	4,400	2/5,300	2/5,500	5,300
Ga.	2,269	1,825	2/4,000	2/3,400	3,400
Ala.	531	425	960	1,000	1,100
Miss.	317	268	443	420	480
Ark.	1,451	1,100	2,100	1,925	1,950
La.	75	125	145	160	180
Okla.	244	30	350	155	265
Texas	665	790	1,100	1,100	1,500
9 States	9,815	10,463	15,748	14,910	15,525

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1957-Georgia, 30; 1958-Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66. 1959-Georgia, 90; Arkansas, 38.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1958- South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50. 1959-South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 40.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition May 1 Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent
PEACHES:			
California, all	82	95	91
Clingstone	83	97	93
Freestone	81	92	87
PEARS:			
California, all	81	84	86
Bartlett	82	85	87
Other	77	78	78
CHERRIES-SWEET:			
Washington	65	85	69
Oregon	76	86	79
CHERRIES-SOUR:			
Washington	81	85	86
Oregon	87	91	82
OTHER CROPS:			
California			
Prunes	72	76	72
Almonds	1/ 57	96	67
Florida			
Avocados	66	44	74

1/ Short-time average.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

Crop	Production				
	Average 1949-58	1957	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	177,400	167,000	90,000	210,000	230,000
Cherries-sweet	29,590	30,900	12,200	13,500	33,000
Plums	80,000	1/81,000	61,000	1/93,000	80,000

1/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1957-3,000; 1959-3,000.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Trees tapped			Sirup made 1/			Price		Value	
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 trees	1,000 trees	1,000 trees	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	102	75	77	18	15	16	5.90	6.05	88	97
N.H.	226	185	181	54	43	50	5.65	5.85	243	292
Vt.	2,772	1,993	2,033	662	390	560	4.75	4.90	1,852	2,744
Mass.	138	116	113	46	37	38	5.05	5.25	187	200
N.Y.	1,783	1,413	1,356	437	344	334	4.50	4.75	1,548	1,586
Pa.	362	295	227	101	90	47	4.45	4.90	400	230
Ohio	432	300	264	132	118	69	5.30	5.65	625	390
Mich.	379	264	261	86	51	50	5.50	5.65	280	282
Wis.	352	374	381	88	88	78	4.80	5.10	422	398
Minn.	69	38	41	11	5	6	5.90	5.55	30	33
Md.	26	22	18	13	10	5	4.10	4.35	41	22
U.S.	6,642	5,075	4,952	1,646	1,191	1,253	4.80	5.01	5,716	6,274

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	13.0	12.0	10.0	154	155	100	1,979	1/1,860	1,000
California	14.1	14.3	10.6	157	150	190	2,211	2,145	2,014
Total	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	146.3	4,190	4,005	3,014
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	17.9	21.5	23.0	160	125	100	2,854	1/2,688	2,300
-Other	4.5	3.6	4.7	109	110	115	500	396	540
Texas	3.0	.5	.9	49	120	60	136	60	54
Total	25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	101.2	3,490	3,144	2,894
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties	14.6	13.2	13.9	124	140	115	1,812	1,848	1,598
Other Counties	11.4	6.9	6.6	74	80	90	842	552	594
South Carolina	10.4	6.0	7.0	81	90	95	836	540	665
Georgia	2.9	1.8	1.6	59	59	58	172	106	93
Alabama-Baldwin	18.1	12.0	15.5	100	120	125	1,842	1,440	1,938
-Other	11.8	8.7	9.0	47	50	50	547	435	450
Mississippi	10.8	9.0	8.0	40	50	48	434	450	384
Arkansas	13.7	7.6	6.8	50	59	54	680	448	367
Louisiana	10.6	7.2	7.2	42	52	50	441	374	360
Oklahoma	6.0	4.9	4.9	50	60	50	300	294	245
Texas	10.9	8.0	9.0	47	62	65	498	496	585
Arizona	5.3	7.8	9.8	226	250	230	1,189	1,950	2,254
California	57.1	45.0	53.7	262	325	310	14,910	14,625	16,647
Total	183.5	138.1	153.0	134.8	170.6	171.1	24,501	23,558	26,180
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	11.7	9.0	9.0	66	70	June 10	768	630	June 10
Kansas	4.4	2.3	2.2	58	100	"	258	230	"
Delaware	6.9	12.0	13.0	153	200	"	1,161	2,400	"
Maryland	3.8	2.7	2.6	103	120	"	385	324	"
Virginia-Eastern Shore	20.4	21.0	23.0	125	115	"	2,563	2,415	"
-Norfolk	3.7	1.9	1.6	98	90	"	375	171	"
-Other	8.2	6.5	6.5	64	70	"	527	455	"
North Carolina	12.6	8.8	8.8	65	85	"	810	748	"
Georgia	3.6	2.7	2.5	36	45	"	132	122	"
Kentucky	18.2	13.7	13.3	58	65	"	1,040	890	"
Tennessee	17.6	13.0	13.0	57	70	"	999	910	"
Texas	6.8	11.8	11.3	143	170	"	957	2,006	"
California	9.5	9.4	9.6	265	310	"	2,488	2,914	"
Total	127.5	114.8	116.4	98.6	123.8	"	12,461	14,215	"

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): 1959-Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188.

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during April		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During April		Total eggs produced Jan.-April incl.	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,942	2,695	1,839	1,794	54	48	227	209
N.H.	2,181	1,946	1,842	1,764	40	34	161	149
Vt.	791	786	1,794	1,812	14	14	62	60
Mass.	3,294	3,005	1,884	1,902	62	57	251	234
R.I.	399	374	1,854	1,842	7	7	30	29
Conn.	3,316	3,070	1,761	1,845	58	57	242	235
N.Y.	7,962	7,240	1,878	1,824	150	132	598	530
N.J.	12,112	10,684	1,764	1,698	214	181	798	721
Pa.	17,138	16,183	1,896	1,884	325	305	1,285	1,236
N.Atl.	50,135	45,983	1,843	1,815	924	835	3,654	3,403
Ohio	11,562	11,386	1,926	1,818	223	207	874	847
Ind.	11,326	11,054	1,956	1,896	222	210	871	837
Ill.	14,686	13,322	1,950	1,866	290	249	1,090	969
Mich.	7,914	7,612	1,824	1,794	144	137	569	550
Wis.	11,558	11,013	1,890	1,863	218	205	876	854
E.N.Cent.	57,246	54,387	1,916	1,853	1,097	1,008	4,280	4,057
Minn.	17,872	15,251	1,929	1,929	345	313	1,442	1,326
Iowa	24,496	22,318	2,016	1,974	494	441	1,961	1,777
Mo.	10,922	9,570	1,962	1,842	214	176	751	659
N.Dak.	2,816	2,659	1,884	1,770	53	47	194	179
S.Dak.	7,597	7,250	1,962	1,908	149	138	583	549
Nebr.	9,363	9,418	2,022	1,974	189	186	716	707
Kans.	8,531	7,879	2,040	1,938	174	153	626	557
W.N.Cent.	81,597	75,345	1,983	1,930	1,618	1,454	6,273	5,754
Del.	640	681	1,752	1,821	11	12	42	47
Md.	2,160	2,031	1,836	1,851	40	38	147	147
Va.	4,615	4,588	1,917	1,866	88	86	333	329
W.Va.	2,002	2,126	1,902	1,824	38	39	138	137
N.C.	9,830	9,700	1,908	1,860	188	180	685	675
S.C.	3,370	3,796	1,824	1,830	61	69	226	265
Ga.	7,350	8,092	1,842	1,821	135	147	525	578
Fla.	3,778	4,343	1,881	1,905	71	83	274	331
S.Atl.	33,745	35,357	1,873	1,850	632	654	2,370	2,509
Ky.	5,594	5,336	1,872	1,758	105	94	363	340
Tenn.	5,636	5,260	1,776	1,728	100	91	349	315
Ala.	5,156	5,051	1,875	1,815	97	92	344	338
Miss.	4,324	4,736	1,782	1,746	77	83	251	307
Ark.	3,887	4,156	1,911	1,854	74	77	265	267
La.	2,004	2,089	1,734	1,698	35	35	122	121
Okla.	4,390	4,250	1,902	1,866	83	79	300	273
Texas.	13,224	12,895	1,797	1,794	238	231	887	835
S.Cent.	44,215	43,773	1,830	1,786	809	782	2,881	2,796
Mont.	1,194	1,183	1,908	1,848	23	22	89	86
Idaho	1,450	1,411	2,004	1,962	29	28	113	107
Wyo.	334	368	1,956	1,890	7	7	26	25
Colo.	1,550	1,481	1,836	1,859	28	28	104	98
N.Mex.	632	648	1,866	1,755	12	11	41	40
Ariz.	625	588	1,905	1,920	12	11	45	43
Utah	1,800	1,828	1,944	1,980	35	36	135	141
Nev.	98	98	1,830	1,845	2	2	6	8
Wash.	4,754	4,974	1,938	1,962	92	98	362	387
Oreg.	2,925	2,967	1,914	1,944	56	58	225	227
Calif.	22,608	24,586	1,980	1,926	448	474	1,693	1,796
West.	37,970	40,132	1,959	1,931	744	775	2,839	2,958
U.S.	304,908	294,977	1,910	1,867	5,824	5,508	22,297	21,477

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES DIVISION
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